a Co-operative society of ivory works and what may be called enterpreneurs want some money to start a showroom, Government will be willing to finance them. But what is wanted here is a network of co-operative organisations.

The Kundara factory produces a great deal of very valuable China clay, which can be used for the manufacture of plates, spoons, cups and so forth for daily use. In the recent past we have not been able to do much in that direction because the whole of the material for the Kundara factory was needed for the war effort, and the factory was practically absorbed with war works. But the time is coming if it has not already come when these war orders will be diminished and China clay will be available. A great deal of it will be used for making commodities for daily use in homes, forsanitary apparatus, for insulators for electrical installations, but still a great deal will be left over. In countries like Japan, China clay is distributed from the factory through co-operative societies to various cottages and designs from time to time are supplied through the co-operative societies again or through the Director of Industries to the cottages. Those designs have to be formed, and then after they have made those articles, they bring them to the factory for firing, unless they have any kilns of their own or proper firing apparatus, and they are paid so much by the co-operative society. That is how the production work of China clay is carried on in China and Japan, developed sometimes by capitalists but often by co-operative societies. The whole future of the cottage industries is vitally interconnected with the future of the co-operative movement.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 1,15,182 under Demand No. XXI—Industries including Rubber Factory—was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND No. XXII.—CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY.

Mr. K. N. Madhava Panicker : I move for a grant of Rs. 5,62,344 under Demand XXII—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

Mr. K. C. Chandy : സർ, ഈ ഫാക്ടറിയിലേക്കുള്ള ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ എതിർത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു സംഗതി പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. നിയമസഭാ സംയുക്തസമ്മേളനത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് എന്തെല്ലാം മേന്മ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും, വാണിജ്യപരമായ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ശരിയായും സമർത്ഥമായും നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല എന്ന് നാം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഈ ഫാക്ടറിയുടെ കാര്യംതന്നെ നമുക്കു

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[Mr. K. C. Chandy]

വീക്ഷണകോടിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്നുവെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഫാക്ടറിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സകല സാധനങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോൾ യുദ്ധകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് നാട്ടിൽ അതിന്റെ പ്രാഭവം തിളങ്ങിക്കാണാത്തത് എന്നും ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കി. എന്നാൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് നമുക്കു ലാഭമില്ലാത്തത്? കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറിൽ ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഒരുലക്ഷത്തിഅമ്പത്തിമൂവായിരംരൂപാ ആദായം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ റിവൈസ്ഡ് എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റ് അനുസരിച്ച് കണക്കാക്കിയപ്പോൾ വെറും ഫ ൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപ മാത്രമേ ആദായമായിട്ടു കാണുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഇതിന്റെ മൂലധനച്ചെലവിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് ഇതു ഒരു ആദായമായിട്ട് ഗണിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും ആരെയെങ്കിലും വരുത്തി ഈ ഫാക്ടറി അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു നടത്തിക്കയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്.

Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai: The figure shown in the estimate is exclusive of interest and depreciation accounts which have not been credited.

President: The point is, this year, the figure is made up by deducting from the profits, the interest due to Government which was not deducted for the last three years.

Mr. K. C. Chandy: ഡിപ്രീസിയേഷൻ കണക്കാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടാണല്ലോ ഒരു ബിസിനസ്സിന്റെ അറ്റാദായം കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതു്. എതായാലും ഇപ്പോൾ നഷ്ടംതന്നെ. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഫാക്ടറി സമർത്ഥരായ വിദേശികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽ ആദായം കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

Mr. K. N. Madhava Panicker: As has already been explained by the Dewan President and the Chief Secretary to Government, we have not been including the incidence of interest and depreciation in our accounts which come to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. The factory began working from the year 1115 and for three years from 1115 to 1118 we have not been including the depreciation and interests. But from this year we are doing so.

President: The fact of the matter is that Government came to the conclusion that in regard to this Kundara factory, it should rely more and more largely on the sale of our china clay. Apart from certain portions of China, and certain portions of England,

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it is found that our China clay is amongst the finest in the world, Fortunately we have about 75 to 80 square miles of China clay enough to last on a highly industrial scale to something like 80 to 100 years of production. We are practically able now and until after the war to dictate our own terms as to the price of this China clay which is needed for paper production, for sizing in the textile mills and so forth. As it is, today we have entered into certain contracts which are no doubt profitable, but we are expecting to make double or treble the profit as soon as the war ceases. But apart from that Government are not very anxious to start production of high grade porcelain in connection with the factory immediately. A time will come when we may be able to produce high grade porcelain but at present it is a speciality of England, Czecko-slovakia, Poland, China, Japan and certain portions of the United States. Immediately after the war the competition of those countries which have somehow to make both ends meet, will have to be encountered by us, and rather than going into competition for high grade ware, we came to the conclusion that we shall make what we can out of the sale of China clay and also supply the needs of the State and Southern India in ordinary and what may be called medium grade plates, spoons, cups and so forth. And I may say that we have for the first two or three years been conducting this as purely demonstrational. During the war we have made about Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs of profit—we have spent about Rs. 10 lakhs on that factory but we have made a profit of about Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs. In the course of the next year or two, we shall make a profit of Rs. 2 lakhs but after the war we hope to be able, proceeding on those lines to see that this is at least as profitable as the Rubber Factory.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 5,62,344 under Demand XXII—Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory, was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII.—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. Madhava Kurup: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 1,27,328 under Demand XXIII—Co-operative Department.

Mr. N. Narayana Kurup: Since it is 5-30 P. M. the House may now be adjourned.

President: According to the rules, the meetings are to be ordinarily held, till 4-30 P. M. After the change of standard time, it came to 5 30 P. M. On the last day of the budget debate, the rules say that the demands shall be put at 5 P. M., *i. e*, at 6 P. M. according to the present standard time. So, we have half an hour more.

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